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being thoroughly and impartially applied to one and the same district. Experiment of this kind should of course be made by various observers of different trainings and preferences, and in different localities. Precisely this sort of experimental criticism was attempted during the Italian excursion of 1908, but under conditions, as already pointed out, that predisposed the jurors to a verdict in favor of a particular method. It would be a good thing for geographical progress if a larger experiment of the same kind could be made. I trust that our Association may some day actively engage in such an enterprise.

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#### THE NEW BOUNDARY BETWEEN BOLIVIA AND PERU

(Map opposite p. 436.)

Another of the boundary disputes which, from time to time, have severally strained, if not dissolved, the friendly relations between various South American countries, has at last been settled. A number of maps drawn to show the new boundary between Bolivia and Peru, according to the treaty of La Paz, signed on Sept. 17 last, were prepared before the exact wording of the treaty had been received in Europe and are therefore not entirely accurate. The accompanying map, prepared for the *Bulletin*, has been compiled in accordance with the letter of the treaty, and with the aid of official map material supplied by the Consul General of Bolivia in New York and other data used to present the geographical features of the region as accurately as can be done in the present state of the surveys.

One of the red symbols shows the southern boundary of Brazil, in this region, according to the treaty of Petropolis. It will be remembered that a considerable number of Brazilian rubber collectors and others who had settled in the basin of the Rio Acre, attempted to establish the Republic of Acre in 1902, an act that Bolivia resented, for she claimed, though she did not adequately control, this remote district. Out of this trouble, there was finally evolved the treaty of Petropolis under which Bolivia ceded about 27,500 square miles of the Acre region to Brazil in return for \$10,000,000 and some other considerations. Major P. H. Fawcett was engaged to delimit this new boundary, in behalf of Bolivia. He began the work in 1906

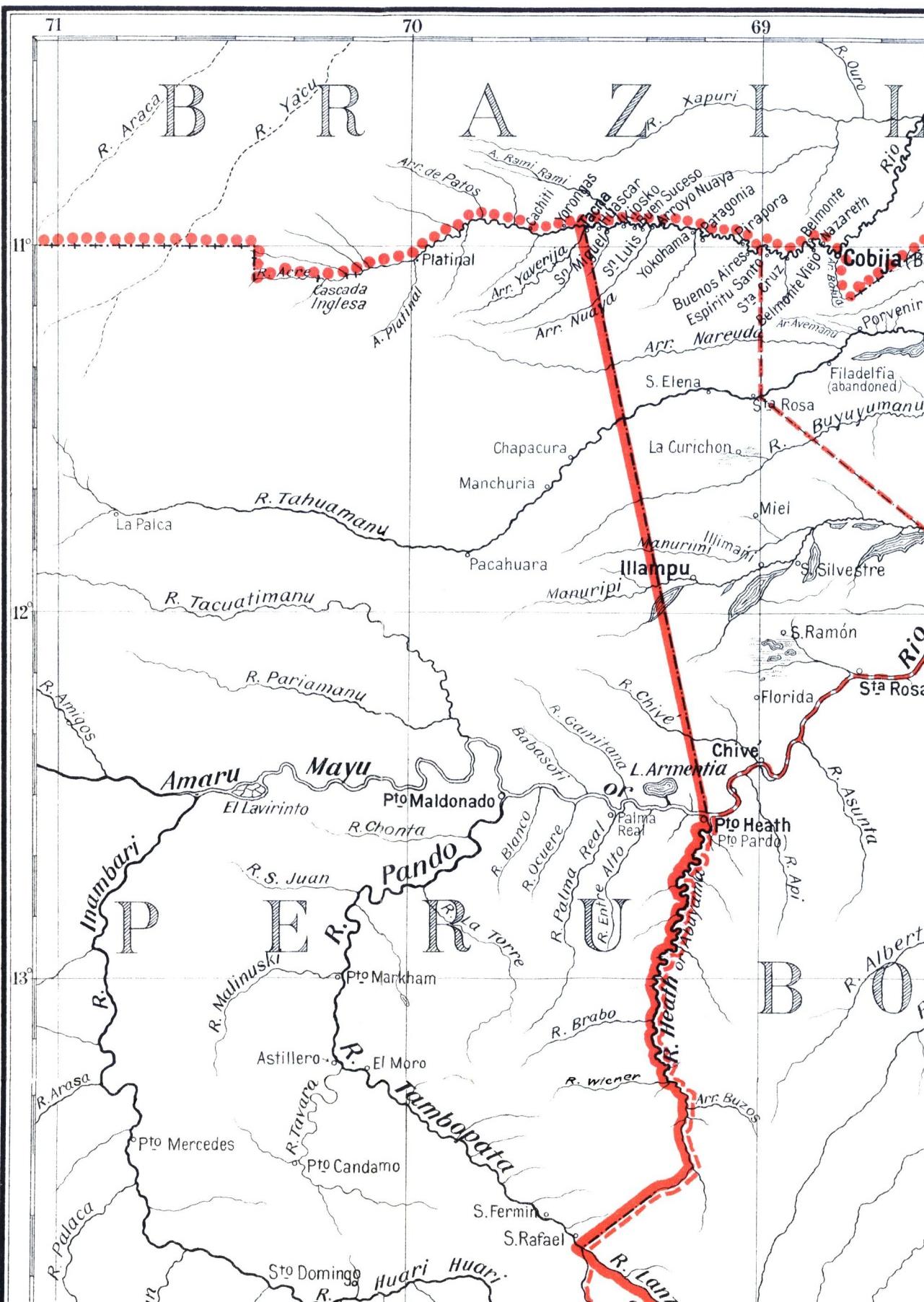
and his incidental explorations and the formidable obstacles he encountered are described by him in the *Geographical Journal* for May, 1910.

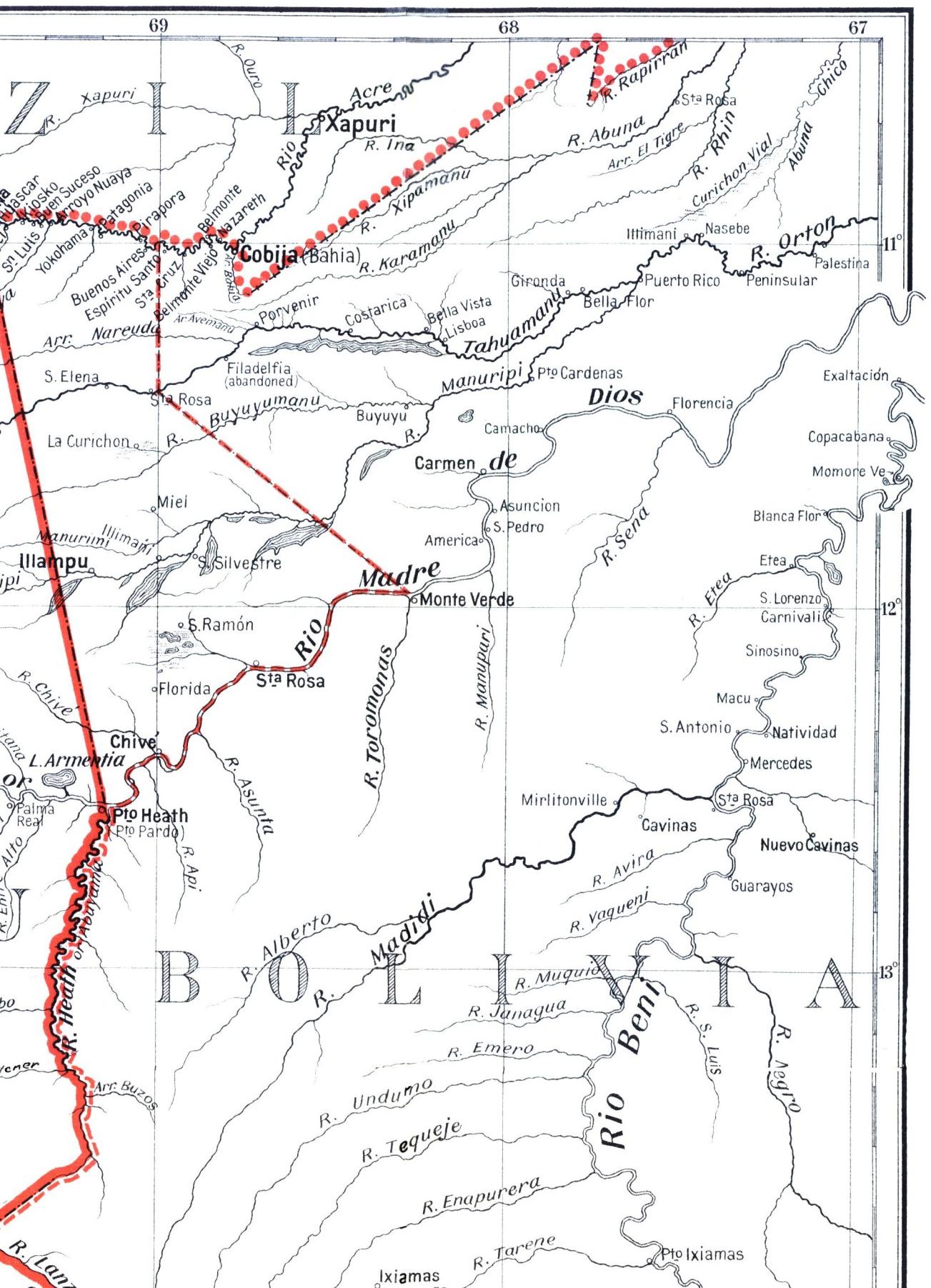
Bolivia's boundary disputes with Brazil were at length out of the way but there remained serious differences with Peru concerning their frontier. The Argentine Government was agreed upon as the arbitrator of this dispute and the Argentine President announced the decision of the Commission, in July last year. Our map shows the line which was thus proposed as the boundary between the two countries.

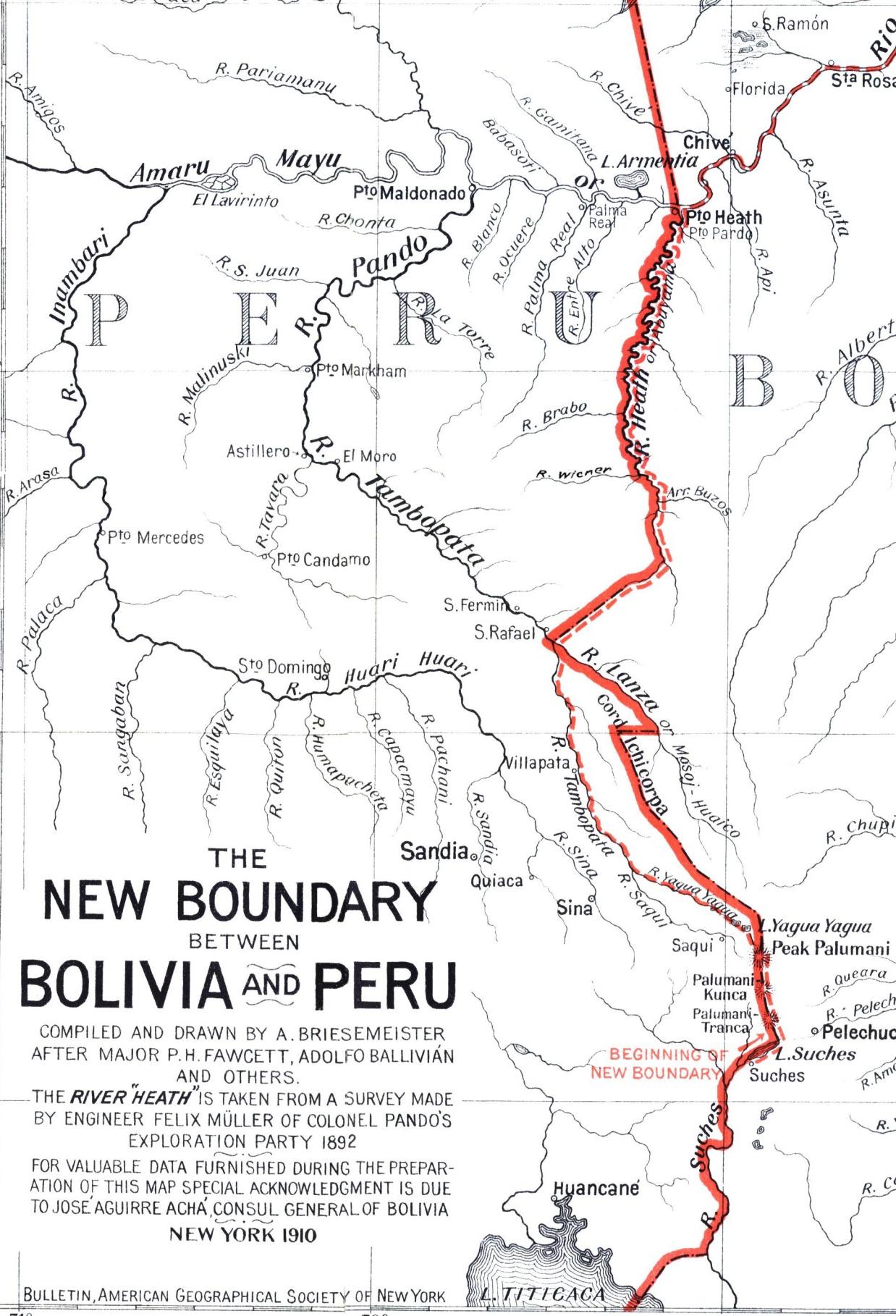
But Bolivia declined to accept the boundary thus marked out. She contended that the Argentine Commission had not taken the time necessary for a careful examination of the arguments of the disputing nations. It was asserted that historical facts had been ignored and that a large area which Bolivia had discovered, and partly explored, in which she had established industrial enterprises and which she had officially occupied along the rivers Inambari, Tambopata and Heath was, according to the Argentine arbitration, to be turned over to Peru. Bolivia declined to accept the suggestion of the Argentine Commission which she recognized only as having advisory relations concerning the controversy between the two powers. The reasons why Bolivia declined to accept the Argentine arbitration were set forth in English by Señor B. Saavedra, Legal Adviser for Bolivia in the arbitration, and printed by the government at La Paz under the title of "The Argentine Award."

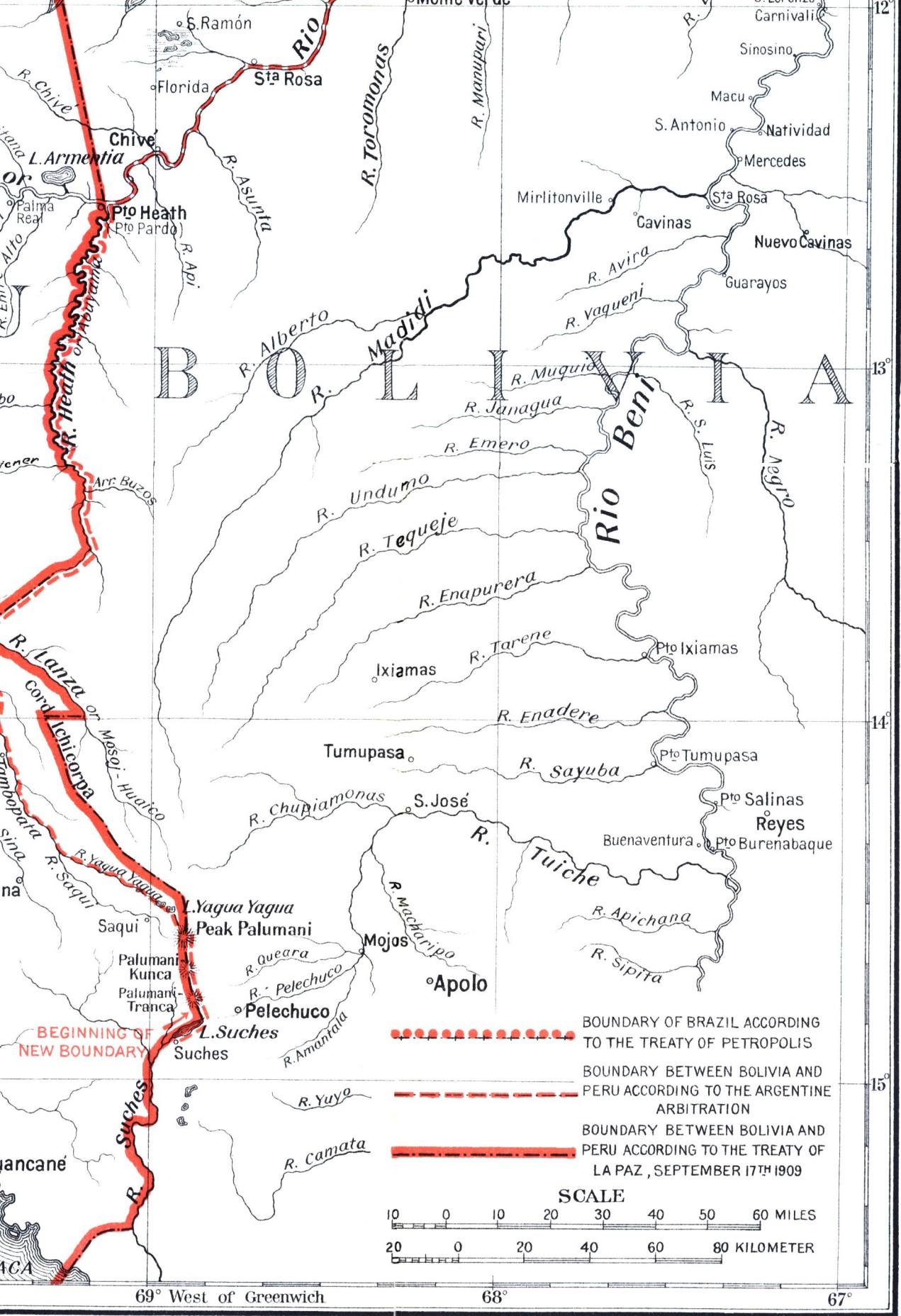
Negotiations were immediately opened between Peru and Bolivia to see if it were not possible for them to settle the controversy themselves. These efforts fortunately succeeded and the two countries agreed upon the boundary between their respective territories in the disputed region, which is wholly to the north of 15° S. Lat. The unbroken red line on the map shows the boundary between Bolivia and Peru according to the treaty between the two countries signed at La Paz. The following is a translation of that part of the treaty describing the new boundary.

"The line of demarcation between the territories of Bolivia and Peru starts where the actual, accepted boundary begins to coincide with the Rio Suches. It crosses the lake of the same name and extends over the hills Palumani Tranca, Palumani Kunca, the Peak Palumani and the Cordilleras de Yagua Yagua. From this point, the boundary line extends through the Cordilleras of Huajra, Lurini and Ichicorpa, following the mountain range which divides the







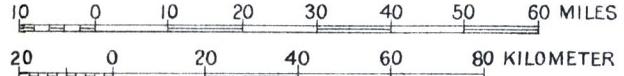


BOUNDARY OF BRAZIL ACCORDING  
TO THE TREATY OF PETROPOLIS

BOUNDARY BETWEEN BOLIVIA AND  
PERU ACCORDING TO THE ARGENTINE  
ARBITRATION

BOUNDARY BETWEEN BOLIVIA AND  
PERU ACCORDING TO THE TREATY OF  
LA PAZ, SEPTEMBER 17<sup>TH</sup> 1909

SCALE



69° West of Greenwich

68°

67°

waters of the Rio Lanza and the Rio Tambopata, until it reaches 14° South Latitude. From this point, it advances east along the same parallel to the Rio Mosoj Huaico or Lanza, which river it follows to its confluence with the Rio Tambopata.

"From the confluence of the Rio Tambopata and the Rio Lanza the boundary line extends to the western headwaters of the Rio Heath and follows this river to the Rio Amaru Mayu or Madre de Dios.

"From the confluence of the Rio Heath and the Rio Madre de Dios, a geodetic line will be drawn, which will start at the mouth of the Rio Heath and pass west of the barraca Illampu, across the Rio Manuripi (leaving Illampu a Bolivian possession), to the confluence of the Arroyo Yaveriji with the Rio Acre; leaving all the territory east of this line to Bolivia and the territory west of this line to Peru."

It is seen that each of the powers retains the territory which was mutually recognized as belonging to each before the award was made. In the south, a comparatively narrow territory is given to Peru which the Argentine Award had conceded to Bolivia. In the middle part of the boundary, the line marked by the Argentine Commission is adopted. In the northern part, a very large territory is given to Bolivia which the Argentine Award apportioned to Peru.

The northern area that is now indisputably Bolivian has large resources in rubber and other tropical products but, as yet, has a very small white population. On the other hand, there are a number of Bolivian settlements, with considerable business interests, on the Peruvian side of the boundary.

By mutual concessions, the two nations have reached an amicable settlement of their boundary difficulties and have supplied a precedent that may advantageously be kept in view by other Latin American republics in the adjustment of frontier questions.